The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CAPTIONS OF MOST INTEREST OF THE ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, commencing on the 3d Monday of November, 1872.

[NOTE. The following Acts and Resolutions went into effect from the day of their ratifiaation, unless otherwise specially noticed.]

An Act, to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Wake county.—Allows four terms of the Superior Court, a year. 1st Monday in January and June, and 8th Monday after the 2nd in February and August.

Joint Resolution to provide for deficiencies in the annual supply of stationery.

Resolution asking Congress to amend the Pension laws.—Asking that the law may be so amended, as to grant pensions to those who were enlisted and in readiness, but not in active service for 60 days.

An Act, to re-enact Chap. 18, Laws of 1870–'71.—Pay of officers and members of the General Assembly, allowing the Speakers $7 *per diem*, and 20 cents *per* mile to and from home; Members and Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, $5 *per* day, same mileage, Principal and Assistant Clerks, $6 *per* day, same mileage, and Doorkeepers, $5 *per* day, same mileage.

An Act, concerning the election of Judges.—Hereafter to be elected by the voters in the several Judicial districts.

Joint Resolution, in regard to the manner of drawing jurors for the Federal Courts, in this State.—Asking that the jurors may be drawn for the U. S. Courts in the same way that they are drawn for our Superior Courts.

Resolution, in relation to the *per diem* of absent members.—No *per diem* allowed except the absence is caused by sickness.

An Act, to regulate the salaries of the Governor and Public Treasurer.—Allows the Governor $4000 *per an.*, and the Public Treasurer $3000.

An Act, to change the time for holding the Spring Term of Cabarrus Superior Court.—Spring Term, held 1st Monday in July in each year.

An Act, to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Planter's Railroad Company.—Allows this Company to consolidate with the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboard Railway, with all the powers of the original charter.

An act to charter the Wilson and Tar River narrow-guage Railroad. — Capital stock $500,000, to construct a narrow-guage railroad from Wilson to Tar river at or near Greenville.

An Act to re-enact and continue in force the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, and the several acts amendatory thereof and to amend the same.—Legalizes subscriptions on the part of individuals and corporations.

An Act, to incorporate the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company. —Capital stock $5,000,000 to construct a road from the Virginia line to the South Carolina line in the direction of Columbia. Authorizes the company to lease existing roads, to issue bonds, &c.

An Act, for the support of the Insane Asylum, for the year 1873.—Appropriates $70,000 for the purpose.

An Act, to amend an act, entitled "An Act to enable any persons not less than three to become incorporated," &c.—Restricts the holding of real estate to 300 acres.

Resolution, in regard to the pensions of soldiers of the war of 1812.—Requests our Senators and Representatives to procure, if possible, certain amendments to the pension laws, in which unjust discriminations are made on account of loyalty, &c.

An Act, to repeal chap. 89, Laws of 1871–'72.—The act of 1872 allowed the Commissioners of Stokes, Rockingham and Chowan counties in their discretion to pay overseers of roads, not exceeding $2 per day.

An Act, to authorize the consolidation of the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, and the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Guage Railroad Co., in South Carolina.—Authorizes such consolidation, if the same be approved by the members of the several Companies.

An Act. to incorporate the Snow Hill Greenville and Goldsboro Railroad Company.—Capital stock, 100,000, to construct a Railroad from Goldsboro to Greenville, by Snow Hill, and from Goldsboro to Fayetteville.

An Act, in relation to depositions.—In suits before a Justice of the Peace, either party may apply to the Clerk of the Court, obtain a commission and take the deposition of any one whose evidence he desires. Deposition returned to Clerk and by him, passed upon.

An Act, for the relief of Sheriff and Tax Collectors.—They are authorized to collect the taxes assessed from 1868–'69 to 1st day of January, 1874; *Provided*, they have settled with the Public Treasurer.

An Act, to amend chap. 185, Laws of 1868–'69, entitled "An Act concerning townships."—Allows appeals in regard to road matters, from the Board of County Commissioners to the Superior Court, and from thence to the Supreme Court.

An Act, to extend the time for the redemption of land sold for taxes.—Owners of land sold for taxes in 1871–'72, allowed 3 months longer to redeem the same.

Resolution, of instruction to our Senators in Congress.—To exert themselves to procure the passage of the act, applying part of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, to the States, for purposes of education.

Joint Resolution, in regard to the Branch Mint at Charlotte.—Requests our Senators and Representatives to prevent, if possible, the discontinuance of the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

An Act, to incorporate the Chapel Hill Iron Mountain Railroad.—Incorporates a Company with a capital stock of not less than $———, with Gen. R. F. Hoke and others, to build a railroad from the Chapel Hill Iron Mountain to the North Carolina Central at some point at or between Cary and Apex station on the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroads.

An Act, to discontinue a public highway from Salem to Moses Stewart's in Forsyth county.

An Act, to incorporate the Midland N.C. Railway Company.—Capital Stock, $5,000,000; to construct a railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the Tenn. line. Company fully organized upon the ratification of the act, with all the powers of the most favored railways; Company has power to issue stock certificates for the whole $5,000,000; with proxy coupons.

Resolution, authorizing the Auditor to issue a duplicate warrant for $340 to the late treasurer of Yadkin county.

An Act, making an appropriation for the year 1873, to the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions. Appropriates $45,000, for that purpose.

An Act, to incorporate the Carolina Central Railway Co.—Capital stock, $10,000,000, and more if necessary, to construct a railroad from Wilmington to the Tenn. line, with the privilege of purchasing the Western N. C. Railroad, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and any others, and to complete the same, power to borrow money, execute mortgages, &c.

An Act, to authorize the Commissioners of Stokes county to levy a special tax.

An Act, to incorporate Danbury Lodge, No. 323 of Free and Accepted Masons, at Danbury in Stokes county, N. C.

Resolution, in favor of Sheriffs. Directs the Public Treasurer to pay certain expenses incurred by Sheriffs in bringing convicts to Penitentiary.

Resolution authorizing and directing the Governor and Treasurer in certain matters connected with the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Governor is directed to appeal from the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if necessary to bring new suits, &c.; and requests the Treasurer to give bonds, pay expenses, &c.

Resolution, raising a Joint Committee to negotiate with Coleman Brothers, for a surrender of their contract for the construction of the stone and brick work of the Penitentiary. (Committee bought out the contract for $35,000.)

Joint Resolution, in regard to the Centennial International Exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, in the 1876. Approves and endorses the proposed exhibition, recommends to the people of the State to take part in it, and instructs the members of Congress to promote it as they best can.

Resolution in regard to the Vienna Exhibition. Directs the State Geologist to prepare maps, specimens, &c., to send to Europe, provided the United States Government pays the expenses of transportation, &c.

An act, in regard to collecting special taxes. County Commissioners of Forsyth may allow the Sheriff reasonable compensation for collecting railroad taxes.

An Act, to incorporate the Rabun Gap Short Line Railway Company with a capital stock of $3,000,000, to construct a road from a "point at or near the Locust Stake in the N. C. Line, near the present road leading from Franklin, N. C., to Clayton, Ga., to the Tennessee Line, where the Tennessee river crosses to the line in Smoking Mountains." Usual powers, including privileges of issuing bonds secured by mortgage, corporations to take stock, &c., granted.

An Act to authorize the commissioners of Yadkin to levy a special tax. Voters shall vote for or against the tax to pay the debts of the county.

An act in relation to town lots and town property. Board of Commissioners of any incorporated town empowered to sell and convey, upon thirty days' notice, at public auction, any real estate which in their opinion would be to the interest of such town to sell. In towns not incorporated, same power is granted to County Commissioners.

An act to prevent the obstructing of natural water passages by wilfully felling trees therein, or otherwise. Makes it a misdemeanor to obstruct water courses, except when the water is needed for motive power, or when dams and wires are made for catching fish.

An Act in regard to the terms of the Courts of Craven county. Gives Craven four Superior Courts a year. Two terms held as now, and two others to be held on the 17th Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.

An Act, to regulate sales by corporations and sales under the same. Sales under a mortgage by a corporation to transfer all property owned by the corporation at the time the deed was made, but that acquired subsequent thereto, up to day of sale. Purchaser to have the same franchise, rights and powers as the corporation had.

An Act, to authorise the imprisonment of persons convicted in the U. S. Courts in North Carolina, in the Penitentiary of the State. (Heretofore such prisoners were obliged to be sent to Albany, N Y., Washington, D. C., and the penitentiary of one of the northwestern States,)

An Act, to authorize County Commissioners to make certain water courses lawful fences. Any five citizens may apply by petition to the Commissioners to have any water course declared a lawful fence —who after due notice, upon the hearing thereof shall have power to declare the same. Gives County Commissioners jurisdiction over the entire matter.

An Act amendatory of an act entitled an act to lay off the Homestead and Personal Property exemption. Praviso to be added to section 24. "*Provided*, That where any person has had his homestead laid off in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the above recited act, the Homestead shall not thereafter be vacated, set aside, or again laid off by any other judgment creditors for whom a levy shall be made, except for fraud, complicity or other irregularity.

An Act, to authorize or empower the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County to appoint a Tax Collector. Provides that if the Sheriff shall fail or refuse to give the additional bond required to cover the tax to pay the railroad subscriptions of the county, a tax collector may be appointed.

An Act, to promote stock raising. The price charged for the season shall be a lien upon the colt, which shall also be subject to execution without being comprised in the personal property exemption.

An act to abolish the Scotch Fair, near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County. The meetings heretofore held on the second Tuesdays in May and November as Fairs are forbidden.

An Act, to amend Sec. 1, Chap 189, Laws of 1870–'71, relative to fees of County officers. County Commissioners may receive $2 per day and mileage.

An Act, for changing the time of holding the Superior Court of Cumberland County. To be after the present term held on the last Monday in January and July.

An Act, to change the time of holding the fall terms of the Superior Courts of Robeson and Brunswick counties. The courts in Robeson to be held on the 4th Monday in February, and on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in August. The courts in Brunswick on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in February and the 4th Monday in August.

An Act, to submit the proposed Amendments to the Constitution, to the people of the State for ratification or rejection.—Election to be held 1st Thursday in August.

An Act, to make a donation of a lot belonging to the State, and an appropriation of $5000 for the purpose of establishing an Institution for the colored deaf and dumb and blind. Gives an acre in the southeastern portion of the city, and $5,000 to erect suitable accommodations.

An Act, providing for two additional terms of Granville Superior Court. Terms to be held 3d Mondays in January and July.

An Act, in relation to the sale and completion for Western North Carolina Railroad. Names Governor Caldwell, George Davis, M. A. Manley, S. H. Wilson and W. S. Steele, a committee to act in conjunction with the commissioners appointed by the U. S. States Circuit Court, (Messrs. Erwin & Woodfin) who, together, shall have power to arbitrate all debts and claims for and against the company, settle terms of sale and payments. Also makes the purchaser of the road a corporation, invested with full power to complete it.

An Act to amend an act to establish a Turnpike road from Statesville to Mt. Airy. Directs that the road be located by Jonesville and Elkin River Bridge. The county commissioners of Iredell, Yadkin or Surry may make a requisition for 50 able-bodied penitentiary convicts, who are to be furnished, unless their labor is necessary in building the penitentiary.

An Act, concerning right of way to Churches and places of Public Worship: Roads laid out by the Township Board of Trustees upon petition and notice, as other public roads are.

An Act, to change the time of holding the terms of the Superior Courts in the counties comprising the 10th Judicial District. Terms commencing with Catawba, on the 1st Mondays in March and September, and the other counties regularly thereafter, allowing as now two weeks to each term.

An Act, for the relief of the Sheriff and Tax Collector of the county of Forsyth. Permits him to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1870–'71–'72.

An Act to provide for and regulate the adoption of minor children. Persons desirous of adopting a minor may file a petition, stating all the facts and their intentions towards such minor, and the Court may grant letters of adoption, thereby establishing the relation of parent and child between the parties.

An Act, to cure defects in certain Judicial proceedings arising from mistakes of jurisdiction and other causes. Provides that all errors and irregularities in records and judicial proceedings shall be cured; and that orders signed by the Judges in vacation shall be valid.

Recent Railroad Decisions.

A list of decisions has lately been published by a paper devoted to railroad subjects, which may be of interest to those who travel by rail. The legal definition of a passenger is "a person who undertakes, with the consent of the carrier, to travel in the conveyance provided by the latter, otherwise in the service of the carrier as such." Railway companies are bound to carry all who offer themselves, unless they are offensive in person or conduct, or the cars are already full. Waiting at the depot, with the intention to take the train, is sufficient to constitute the relation of passenger and carrier. "Good for this day only," printed upon a ticket has been decided by the courts to be of no effect. The passenger has paid his money, and is entitled to transportation. It has also been decided by a New York court that a ticket between any two points is good either way, but the decision is a doubtful one. Any injury to the person of the passenger through the negligence of the agents of the railway, subjects the latter to damages, and any loss of property or baggage (it must be only such as is necessary to the comfort of the traveler) can be recovered by civil process, and the contents of the trunk can be proved by the oath of the plaintiff.

Col. Walter Clark of Halifax, and Eugene Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro, will sail for Europe about the first of May, to attend the great Exposition at Vienna.

Richard C. Badger, has been nominated by the President as U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of N. C., *vice* D. H. Starbuck, removed.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL GIRL AT SALISBURY, MARYLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Yesterday afternoon a young girl named ary A. Shockley was returning, in com- ny with four small children, to her home om a district school and was met a short stance from the school-house by a young an named George W. Hall, who carried gun in his hand. Hall addressed some ords to Miss Shockley, which caused the oung girl to pause, and thereupon ensued colloquy. Hall asked Miss Shockney hy she had not answered a letter he had ritten her the week before. She replied at she couldn't, implying she was unwil- ng. He then said she could have written him as well as to some others he knew, d expressed a determination to shoot r then and there. To his threat the oung girl fearlessly replied, "Pshaw! eorge Hall, you can't frighten me!" Hall en asked the children if Miss Shockley's ther Elijah—a lad of sixteen years— as on the road, and upon receiving a re- y in the negative he told a little girl ho was standing near his victim to move ide, deliberately raised his gun and shot iss Shockley through the heart, and en ran rapidly away into a piece of oods. The poor death stricken girl ejac- ated "O Lord!" and fell to the ground. wo of the children ran back to the school- ouse and informed their teacher, who astened to the scene of the tragedy only find his favorite pupil lying on the round weltering in blood, which was puring from a ghastly wound in her side nd gushing from her mouth and nose as he spasmodically gasped in the agonies f death. He raised her head and asked er to speak to him, but though she made n effort to do so her strength was une- qual to the task, and she soon ceased to breathe.

Hall and Miss Shockley went to the ame school together until a few months ago, when the former put aside his books and went to work on his father's farm. Hall had long loved his victim and pressed his suit vigorously, but his affection was ot reciprocated, and upon being convinced that she would never regard him favorably he determined to take her life. Since the murder evidence has appeared establishing the fact that he had long entertained an intention to murder her, and was only deterred from his hellish purpose by the presence of her brother as she passed to and fro from the school.

Miss Shockley was about fifteen years old, of sweet and even temper, bright and intelligent, and was just budding into womanhood, the brightest and most beautiful girl in her neighborhood, and her tragic death has created tremendous excitement here. Both of the actors in this tragedy are of very respectable families and both moderately wealthy.

Frozen Buffalo Hunters—Seven Days and Nights in the Snow—Hands, Feet, and Legs a Mass of Corruption.

[From the Leavenworth Commercial, Febuary 18.]

The down train on the Mississippi Pacific brought to our city six hunters from the Southwest—victims to the unprecedented cold weather on the plains during the latter part of January. They presented a pitiable sight, and one which will be long remembered by those who saw them carried, one by one, in their helpless condition, and deposited on the platform at the depot, where they remained until removed in ambulances to the Sisters' Hospital, on Sixth and Kiowa.

Our reporter visited the hospital in the afternoon to learn full particulars concerning these unfortunates, whose names are: A. D. Sidwell, of Ohio; F. A. Seypres, of Wisconsin; J. E. Thomas and A. Marsh, of Indiana; W. A. Mallory, of Michigan, and James Gillin.

Gillin is an employee of the A. T. and S. F. road, and is but slightly injured. The other five are hunters, who were caught in the terrible storm which swept over the plains on Monday the 27th of January.

They were on the north branch of Crooked creek, sixty miles southwest of Fort Dodge, in pursuit of buffaloes, when they were overtaken by the storm. It blew a perfect gale, and the drifting snow blinded them at nearly every step, and they soon lost their reckoning. The horses they had with them froze to death, and the wagon containing their provisions was abandoned. For seven days and nights they dragged themselves along over the plains and through the drifted snow with frozen feet and hands, and famishing for want of food.

On Saturday night, the 2nd Feb. they reached Dodge City, where they were kindly cared for by the citizens, and made as comfortable as the limited accommodations of the place would permit. It was discovered that amputation would be necessary, but there being no physician in the place willing to undertake the disagreeable task, a telegram was sent to this city, and accommodations secured for them at the Sister's Hospital, where they could receive all attention their precarious condition demands.

Their hands, feet, and legs are terribly swollen—in fact, a perfect mass of corruption—creating a stench that drove us from the room in which they are confined. Before they were removed from the Union depot one of the number lost his ear, which fell from his head a putrid mass.

They bear up under their afflictions like men used to hardships and long suffering, very patient, and two of them inclined to be jovial. Thomas, from whom we obtained our information, appeared to be the grittiest. He has been on the plains for the last twenty years, and has withstood many hardships in his frontier life.

Dr. M. S. Thomas is attending them, but at the time of our visit had not come to any conclusion how to proceed, although he considered amputation necessary in all cases, excepting, perhaps, in that of the railroad employee.

Emeline Shuford, colored, was tried for child murder at the late term of Catawba Superior Court, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of April.—Appealed.

There are forty clerkships vacant in the Treasury Department at Washington, and competitive examinations are soon to be held to fill them.

Probable Destruction of the Natural Bridge—Mysterious Changes Recently Observed.

Mr. J. Parry McClur, of Rock-bridge county, writes to the *Collegian*, published at Lexington, Va., and the organ of Washing-Lee University, calling attention to some recent striking changes that have taken place in the arch of the Natural Bridge, Mr. McCluer says:

"Last Tuesday evening, as I was returning with Mr. Poague, of this place, from a visit to a friend on the other side of the bridge, I observed, upon glancing over into the chasm, a vapor issuing from some crevices in the western side of the bridge, and detected a peculiar odor in the atmosphere. Mr. Poague, upon having his attention directed to the matter, was positive that he could detect something of the sort himself. We were at a total loss to conjecture the cause of this unwonton disturbance in the chasm below. Upon returning home and informing our friends of what we had seen, we were informed that our vapor was a mere mist, and if we had smelt anything unpleasant it must have been a polecat, for these animals are most plentiful in that locality. But having occasion to ride over to the bridge early this morning, I found things in that quarter in a most sadly excited condition; for about a mile before arriving at the hotel I thought I could discern in that neighborhood heavy clouds of smoke hanging intensely black all around that part of the horizon. As I neared the spot the smoke became denser and blacker, and when I got to the hotel I found everything in the wildest confusion. The negroes occupying the deserted premises near the bridge, on the brow of the hill, had moved down to the hotel so great was their terror, and every one was making ready to depart at once. From below the bridge volumes of deep black smoke were rolling continually, except when interrupted by jets of bright flame which occasionally flared up to a great height. The surface of the ground is warm for some distance around, and is steaming very visibly. The peculiar smell I noticed on Sunday last is now plainly perceptible to all. The rock on the western side of the bridge has been cracked by the heat, and large masses have fallen into Cedar creek. As yet the arch, as well as can be seen in the intervals between the volumes of smoke, is intact. Occasionally, however, we could distinguish the crashing sound of a boulder as it dashed into the water below. The negroes say that the first intimation they had of anything of the kind was last night about 9 or 10 o'clock. A boy walking accross the bridge was frightened by a bright light shooting from the side of the bridge. He fled in terror and aroused the rest of the immediate neighborhood. Every one was almost petrified with terror. I have just reached here from the bridge. I shall return as soon as I can get another horse. Everything here is about to start for the bridge. If you will lay this statement before Professor Campbell, of our geogical department, he can doubtless, from his extended acquaintance with the geology of our country, throw light upon the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon. Can it be due to electricity?"

Professor Cambell, of the University, to whose attention these phenomena were called, does not take quite so serious a view of them, and says:

"I am inclined to consider the cause of this great chemical action, and do not lean towards attributing it, as suggested by Mr. McCluer, to the action of electricity."

A Tiger Loose in the Streets of New York.

The ship City of Sparta, Captain Anderson, at this port, has brought four Asiatic elephants, a Sumatran black rhinoceros, a horned horse, three black tigers, a mongoose, and a large number of other rare animals and birds.

The smaller animals were landed, and the more difficult task of moving the large rhinoceros was reached. He was confined in a huge box of thick planks, the corners heavily bound with iron bands. Large wooden rollers were placed under the cage, and it was safely rolled to the pier, when suddenly a cry was raised, "Tiger loose!" Instantly consternation was spread around; the crowd of sight-seers dispersed in a moment, in all directions.

The elephants, who were standing quietly in the street, were seized with a frenzy and began to stampede. Chains were snapped asunder as if mere threads, and the animals were moving away at the utmost speed. One reached William street, and promptly demolished the candy establishment of an aged lady. The tiger's escape was a reality—a terrible reality—for he had reached the street and fastened himself on the back of a horse attached to a cart belonging to Morgan, Reed & Co., and the poor beast lay dying. Policeman Munroe moved towards the animal, who was enjoying his quiet repast, but the tiger, raising his head, deigned not to notice theminion of the law, and returned to his prey. It cost him his life, for the officer, with a well-aimed shot from his revolver, killed the beast.

The tiger's escape was due to a plank in the bottom of his cage falling out as it was being raised for removal, each animal having been seperately confined. He was valued at $3,000.—*New York Express.*

Agreements.

How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and then when each party puts his own constructions on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each, with the words, "All Right." "All Right."—Frequently it turns out "all wrong," and becomes a question for the lawyers and the courts. More than three fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved, if people would put down their agreement in wrting, and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change of its position in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsuits avoided.

Increasing Severity of Southern Winters.

An interesting paper has recently been published by a Southern writer attempting to account for the increased severity of the Gulf States winters. It is pretty conclusively established that the cold of former years in the cotton belt and lower basin of the Mississippi was less rigorous than now, and the fact seems to clash with the known mitigation of climate noted in Europe, Asia and many other parts of the world as apparently due to felling the forests and clearing the soil. The writer in question accounts for the climatal change by the felling of the Southern forests, affording a more unrestricted scope to the northwest winds, chilled by snow on the Rocky Mountains. He also very strikingly contrasts the effects of the winds which reach Southern Europe from the arid and sun-scorched wastes of Africa and the Great Desert and those which blow from the Gulf of Mexico over the Southern part of the United States. The African winds exert no inconsiderable influence on the climate of Southern Europe, producing higher temperatures than those which rule on the same parallels of latitude in this country, while the gulf impregnated with moisture, only increase the severity of the cold derived from the northwest winds.

In the early part of this century the average temperature of New Orleans was more than seventy degrees, and that of the winters about fifty-six degrees—figures undoubtedly too high for the present time. That the clearing away of the vast forests of lofty pines from the Southern States has opened new ways and channels for the cold winter winds from the plains east of the Rocky Mountains it is highly probable and plausible; but it is equally probable that the rapid and wide-spread progress of emigration in the upper valley of the Missouri and throughout all the far Northwest has made a comparatively smooth plane over which the mountain winds may more freely and in greater volume descend upon the States of the Gulf.

Strange to say, the paper alluded to has received a singular confirmation from an independent and very recent communication by Professor Schirparelli to one of the learned societies of France, in which are given many curious observations on the great cyclones which have deposited in Italy some of the sands uplifted from the desert of the Sahara.

If the observed increase of severity in Southern winters is confirmed by long experience it will work very material changes in the agricultural and sanitary condition of the Gulf States. By increasing the winter rains it may accomplish much good, supplying the soil with stores of water against the usually destructive droughts of summer.

Cotton Factories North and South.

The question as to whether it will pay to invest in cotton factories (says the Willy been demonstrated in the affirmative that it will scarcely admit of argument. Every day we see or hear of instances in which large and remunerative profits have rewarded those who have had the foresight to embark in such enterprizes, while communities have become prosperous and idle hands found employment through their instrumentality. In our neighboring State of Georgia we find that the Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company, located in Columbus, reports profits equal to 24 per cent. of the capital invested, by the operations of the past year, while the Columbus Manufacturing Company report 23 per cent, and the Roswell Factory 9 per cent. for the last six months of 1872. The factories of Macon and Augusta have also been steadily yielding handsome profits, which we have every assurance will compare favorably with those of the factories at Columbus. In Virginia, where these factories are in operation, the results have been equally encouraging. In fact, we have reliable data to the effect that the cotton mill in Petersburg, which runs one hundred looms and three thousand and twenty-two spindles, yielded a net profit in 1872 of 25 per cent. on its capital stock. The reports from Northern mills, where the facilities for running them are nothing to compare with our own, the profits are said to have been from 8 to 12 per cent. for the year just closed. There is every inducement for our people to invest in enterprises of this character. There can be no such word as fail, as what can be accomplished in Georgia, Virginia and other States can be most assuredly accomplished here. There can certainly be no investment which will be so certain and satisfactory in its results, or one calculated to add more speedily and effectually to the commercial importance of any city than one or more well conducted cotton factories.

Come to North Carolina.

The State of North Carolina has an area of 50,704 square miles. Its assessed valuation of property is $150,378,822. Its population is 1,071, 361, and it has 1,190 miles of railroad. So much for the statistics.

As old as our State is, it is by no means crowded with people. We have only a little over 21 to the square mile. We certainly have an abundance of room for more population. We want it, we need it, and we are going to get it.

Experience has demonstrated that one hundred acres—or one hundred and fifty at the outside—is land enough for one man to cultivate. We have too much land lying all around about us, utterly unproductive and a dead weight on the owner's hands. This won't do. It is suicidal. Our large bodies of land must be divided up into small farms, every acre of which should be made available.

With our fine climate, our naturally productive soil, and our cheap transportation to the best markets in the world, we can honestly say to the Northern Immigrant "Come and pitch your tent here. If industrious, and thrifty and frugal, you will not only find your investments wise ones, but profitable." Come and see.—*North Carolinian.*

THE STOKES CASE.—The hearing of the case of Stokes before the Supreme Court of New York is set down peremptorily to be heard on the 22nd of April, application for further delay having been refused.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

THE STATE DEBT.—Of course our readers will bear in mind that the State debt has been doubled since the war, with nothing to show for it except taxation and ruination, which is driving many good citizens away to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The operations of M. S. Littlefield & Co., in this State, are the principal causes of the financial troubles in North Carolina.

This same carpet-bagger Littlefield and the carpet-bag Governor of Florida, have been operating in the land of flowers, since Littlefield fled from North Carolina, and the consequence is, Florida is also deeply involved in debt, each voter's proportion of State, County and Municipal debt is said to be about $200.

There is trouble brewing relative to our State debt, and we wish the good people of North Carolina to remember that carpet-baggers and a certain class of natives combined, are responsible for the sad condition of our good old State.

In this connection, to remind our readers that the South has been shamefully plundered by Yankee adventurers, we give a glance at the condition of South Carolina:

Total debt of that State $21,609,000. As the taxable wealth of the State is only $183,000,000, it will be seen that this debt amounts to a twelve per cent. mortgage on the whole State. All of it, with the exception of about $2,000,000, has been incurred since 1866. The revenue needed this year to pay the expenses of the government and meet the interest is $2,054,347; and besides this, there is a deficiency for last year of $1,256,405, making a total of $3,320,752 to be raised this year. This is nearly five per cent. on the property valuation, a demand which the impoverished and plundered people cannot meet.

In South Carolna, as in this State, the public debt has been largely increased since the close of the war, and there is nothing to show for it in the way of public improvements projected or carried forward.

The people should bear these things in mind, in this *age of progress!*

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—Two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven miles of the new cable that is soon to connect England with her Canadian dominions, is now on board of the Great Eastern, at present anchored in the Medway, where she will lay until the 29th of May.

This cable will start from Germoe, on the north side of Mount's Bay, Cornwall. The bay is especially adapted for such a purpose, being sheltered from the heaviest seas, protected as it is from twenty-five points of the compass, the remaining seven covering an area in which no great run of sea can be got up. The shore is also suitable, forty fathoms of water being reached in about four miles. The descent into the thousand-fathom bottom is also much less abrupt than on the Irish coast. The cable will be landed at Freshwater Cove in Halifax harbor, on a piece of land in the occupation of the English War office. There will then be laid a branch cable from Freshwater Cove to and around Montauk Point, Long Island, and from thence to New York city by a land line.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have clipped the following from an old paper, and would be very thankful if you would give it a conspicuous place in your columns:

MEN WANTED.

The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as in others. Men whose consciences are steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth, and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.

ARBORICULTURAL ITEMS.—We find in an exchange the following, which we think well worthy a conspicuous place in our columns. Leached ashes are too often thrown away, being regarded as worthless, when our own experience has taught us that they are of great benefit to fruit trees, grass lots, &c.:

Pear Blight Fungus, an old gardner says, may be destroyed by sprinkling from half a peck of mixture of air-slacked lime, wood ashes and common salt about the tree, to be applied by removing the soil around the trees to the depth of four or five inches, as far as the roots extend. It should be applied once or twice a year.—He don't tell us when is the best time.

Ashes and the Borer about fruit trees do not agree, according to D. W. Kauffman, of Iowa, who says that during fifteen years' experience he has never seen the borer in fruit trees were ashes were freely used, and that he considers them worth $1 per bushel for putting around trees alone.

Mulching Pear Trees with salt hay is recommended by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, he applying it to the whole surface in June and raking it up in November. This gives fine crops and protect fallen fruit.

Lime for Apple Trees, scattered in a powdered state, over the soil late in fall or early spring, at the rate of one peck per square rod, is said, by a writer in the *Western Rural*, to be most beneficial.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has information that about 150 able-bodied single men and between 30 and 40 families, all Scandinavians, will leave Copenhagen on the 4th of April for Virginia.

Dr. Deems authorizes the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, to establish a University in Tennessee.

Postal Law Summary.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has procured from the Postoffice Department all the postal laws now in force, as well as those which go into effect on the first of June, from which we compile the following:

FOR ALL EDITORS AND ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

The new law allows no matter to be sent free through the mails. So weekly papers will hereafter be subject to a postage of 20 cents per annum even in the counties wherein published (and only 20 cents wherever delivered.) Newspaper editors will have to pay 20 cents per annum on their weekly, 40 on their semi-weekly, 60 on their tri-weekly, $1.20 on their daily exchanges. Nobody can frank letters hereafter. But Congress appropriated money to pay postage upon dead letters to be sent to Washington, and upon letters and other mailable matter to be sent out by the President of the United States, and perhaps some of the heads of bureaus and the clerks of the two Houses of Congress. No such appropriation was made for Congressmen themselves.

PREPAYMENT ON NEWSPAPERS,

The postage on *regularly-sent* newspapers and other periodicals is *not required* to be paid at the office from which they are sent, but *may be* paid there. It must be paid *in advance* at the office of delivery if not paid at the office from which sent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There shall be three classes of mail-matter: Letters, regular printed matter, and miscellaneous matter.

All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails.

No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

Postmasters shall notify the publishor of any newspaper or other periodical, when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

All mail matter deposited for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

If any mail matter on which by law the postage is required to be postpaid at the mailing office shall by inadvertence reach its destination without such pre-payment, double the pre-paid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

No mail matter shall be delivered until the postage due thereon is paid.

Drop letters two cents where there is a system of free delivery, other places one cent.

On newspapers and other periodical publications not exceeding four ounces in weight sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter—namely: On publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of one cent for each issue; once a week, five cents; and five cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

Every route agent, postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail, shall receive any mail matter presented to him if properly prepaid by stamp, and deliver the same for mailing at the next postoffice at which he arrives; but no fees shall be allowed him therefor.

No money order shall be issued for more than fifty dollars, and the fees therefor shall be: For orders not exceeding ten dollars, five cents; exceeding ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, ten cents; exceeding twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, fifteen cents; exceeding thirty and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty cents; exceeding forty dollars, twenty-five cents.

France.

According to late dispatches, the French government continues to strain every nerve to liquidate the heavy German war debt, and from present appearances, its efforts will be successful. The people have cheerfully submitted to many sacrifices to enable M. Thiers to achieve that grand result. The New York *Express* truly says:

The fact is as acceptable a proof of their patriotism as any that could be afforded on the fields of battle. The sort of patriotism that puts up with heavy taxation, uncomplainingly, in order to secure national independence, is not of so showy a kind as that which seeks to display itself in "the imminent deadly breach," or which "seeks the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," but it is more substantial, sincere, and can be depended upon when the former is borne down by discouragement, or weakened by disaster. Possessed of this virtue, the energies of the French people cannot long be repressed.—France will soon be, if she is not already, herself again.

GODEY'S, for April, now some days at hand, is just what this renowned monthly has always been—a true lady's book, filled with the choicest news from the world of fashion and a full line of excellent reading matter, all carefully selected. There is a pretty little steel engraving by way of introduction to the number, a large double, colored fashion plate, a charming piece of music and fashion illustrations and cuts of almost endless variety and illustrating the latest fashion bulletins from Paris and Berlin.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—News has been received here to the effect that a band of Apaches had captured George Taylor near Wickenborg and burned him at the stake, and then retreated in safety to the mountains.

The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

The new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,320, an increase during the year of about ten thousand. The directory shows also that there are eleven thousand Chinese and fifteen hundred negroes in the city.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for April, opens with Popular Physiology, illustrated; Medical Systems; The Scientific Era, Methods of Cure; Natural Food of Infants and Children; Crime, its Causes and Cure; Health *vs.* Fashion, illustrated; Consult your Thermometer; Seasonable Dishes; General Debility; Health of Farmers; The Man of Long Life; What Rattlesnakes are Good For. In Talks with Correspondents we have, Enlarged Liver; Deafness; Fever; Brain Food; Catarrh; Loss of Hair; Effects of Shaving, etc. A capital number, 20cts., or $2 for a year. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

END OF THE CAR-HOOK MURDERER.

EXECUTION OF FOSTER.

History of the Murder

[By Telegraph to the Raleigh Sentinel.]

THE DAY BEFORE THE EXECUTION

NEW YORK, March 20.

Foster passed the day quietly and remained during the greater part of the time in his cell.

He heard early in the day of the final effort of his counsel to prevent, on legal technicalities, the execution to-morrow and his hopes revived.

On receiving the intelligence that the effort had proved vain, he became very dejected and hung his head on his breast and desired that no one would speak to him except his wife.

His wife had fainted on hearing of the failure of this last effort. On her recovery she ran to her husband, and placing her hand in his, sat by him for hours but spoke little.

About half-past eight this evening the final parting between Foster and his wife took place. Both were deeply affected.—He kissed her repeatedly, and she clung to him, until, overcome with emotion, she fainted and was carried away by her brother.

Foster was also visited during the day by his brother-in-law, and by Father Duranquett, Catholic priest, but refused to undergo the ordeal of parting with his children, whom he has not seen since his arrest.

FOSTER EXECUTED.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Foster was executed at seventeen minutes past 9 o'clock this morning.

FOSTER'S LAST MORNING ON EARTH.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Foster woke at 7 o'clock and partook of a cup of coffee, but ate nothing. He was very pale, and his strength seemed fast failing.

He was attended by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, chaplain of Sing Sing. He engaged in devotional exercises up to 9 o'clock.

At 11 minutes past 9 o'clock he was led out supported by Sheriff Brennan and the under-sheriff.

Foster walked unfalteringly to the scaffold. His face had a hectic flush. Arrived beneath the scaffold, Rev. Dr. Tyng, assisted by Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, read the 51st Psalm. As the solemn words were read, in which the Rev. Dr. Tyng besought God "to open the eye of mercy unto this thy servant," the scene was hushed and impressive in the extreme.

During the reading of the services, Foster stood beneath the scaffold, his head bowed down and his left hand shading his eyes.

Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker shook hands with Foster and said, "God bless thee, my dear friend."

At seventeen minutes past nine o'clock, the bolt was drawn and the body rose into the air.

The condemned man gave one slight struggle only—so slight as to be almost imperceptible. There was an absence of the usual movement of the shoulders. There was a slight contraction of the lower limbs and a barely perceptible motion of the hands.

After hanging five minutes the body was lowered about nine inches, and a minute thereafter about a foot further.

At twelve minutes after the bolt had been drawn, the pulse ceased to beat. Foster had died almost without a struggle.

It was evident during the reading of the services that Foster was rapidly sinking and was scarcely able to stand. The physicians had noticed this, and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker had just shook hands with Foster and said, "Good-bye, God bless you, my dear friend," when the fatal bolt was drawn.

After being allowed to hang a little over twenty minutes, the body was lowered into the coffin and conveyed into the deadhouse of the Toombs, whence it will be taken to-day, to the residence of Foster's widow.

At twenty minutes before ten the crowd of deputy marshals and others of the one hundred and fifty persons who had gained admission to witness the execution, slowly made their exit from the scene.

As a matter of interest touching the history of this unfortunate man we give the following

STORY OF THE CRIME.

On the morning of Friday, April 29, 1871, New York learned that one of her citizens, Avery D. Putnam by name, had been cruelly murdered the previous evening while attempting to protect two ladies from the insults of a drunken ruffian. Mr. Putnam before he died made an ante-mortem statement, in which he narrated the circumstances of the assault, and recognized William Foster as the person who committed the cowardly assault upon him. The facts of the case, as published at the time were as follows: At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. Putnam, a merchant doing business at No. 68 Pearl street, and residing at No. 3, College Place, accompanied by Mme. Duval, a modiste of 762 Broadway, and her daughter, entered car No. 40, of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue line, to ride up town. Mr. Putnam and the ladies took seats in the forward part of the car, and at Sixteenth street Foster, an ex-conductor of the road, got on the front platform. He then stared persistently at Miss Duval, and as she paid no attention to him, he opened the front door and looked directly at her. Mr. Putnam, seeing Foster thus insult the young lady, rose from his seat and closed the door. This incensed Foster, and he opened the door again, which was immediately closed by Mr. Putnam. When the car reached Thirtieth street Foster came inside, and remarking that he had paid his fare and was entitled to a seat, sat down close beside Miss Duval. He then behaved in a brutish manner, and made a noise with his lips which induced the young lady to change her seat. Mr. Putnam then interfered, and said although Foster was entitled to a seat in the car, yet he would not suffer the ladies in his charge to be insulted. At Forty-sixth street the car was stopped, and Mr. Putnam alighted, leaving the car by the front platform. As he was assisting the ladies to alight, Foster went out and stood upon the front platform. He had previously said that he would give Mr. Putnam "hell," and seizing the car-hook proceeded to execute his threat, striking Mr. Putnam on the head with it, fracturing his skull, and inflicting wounds from the effects of which Mr. Putnam died the next day at St. Luke's Hospital. Foster was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced. Subsequently the Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A statement is published to-day, based upon information derived from a Tombs official, that Foster took poison the night before the execution.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning the matron of the Tombs found Foster sick, and in explanation he then admitted that he had taken poison.

The man's symptoms in every way confirmed the suspicion, and on this account the sheriff hastened the execution; and while many believed the duration of the religious exercises was telling on Foster's nerves, it was in reality weakness caused by the poison that was acting on him.

The Tombs physician says Foster would have died if the execution had been delayed until ten o'clock.

This has been denied by Dr. Tyng.

The unflinching firmness and devotion to duty which characterizes Gov. Dix, of New York, in his refusal to pardon Foster, the Car-hook murderer, are refreshing in these days when time-serving principles and false sentiments of humanity, rule in high places. A most powerful influence was brought to bear upon Gov. Dix, in favor of the condemned culprit. The Judge who presided, the counsel that prosecuted, and the jury that tried the murderer, joined in a petition, together with the wife and friends of the victim, for a commutation of the sentence. But with a high and firm regard for the good of society he refuses and says:

"So far as depends on me the supremacy of the law will be inflexibly maintained. Every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow man must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril. If we cannot by firmness of purpose attain this end we may soon be forced to acknowledge the disheartening truth that there is nothing so cheap or so ill-protected as human life."

Endowment of Southern Colleges.

In every State of the South, efforts are are being made to endow denominational colleges. South Carolina, as poor as she is, has raised $100,000 for Furman University, and is now raising the second hundred. In Virginia, a strong effort is made for Randolph Macon College, while the Baptists propose to raise before the 10th of next June $300,000 for Richmond College. So great is the interest felt in this work, that twenty of the strongest churches in the State have given up their pastors, and Drs. Burrows, Bitting, Hatcher and Sydnor, G. B. Taylor and Rev. J. B. Taylor, Denaway, McCown, Hume, Carrol, Ryland, Shepperd, Haley, Haynes, Owen, Harrison, Huff, E. S. Taylor and Andrew Broaddus have taken the field for the accomplishment of this great enterprise.

The Presbyterians in North Carolina have appointed Rev. Mr. Dalton, with two assistants, to raise $100,000 for Davidson College, and Dr. Wingate and Rev. F. H. Ivey are at work among the Baptists to raise in cash, a like amount this year for Wake Forest College. Dr. Craven is raising money for new buildings at Trinity, and will doubtless soon call upon the Methodist of the State to endow their college. No college can live long and do first class work without an endowment, and we are glad to see this general move in the right direction.

One of the great interests of this State at the present time is the promotion of education.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL.—The Ringwood correspondent of the Roanoke *News* gives an account of a heart-rending scene in that neighborhood on Monday last:

Mr. W. H. Jones, of Ringwood, has a steam saw mill near that place. He uses his steam power in running a gin also, the house of which is situated several rods from the steam engine. There is a long rod or shaft with wheels and bands attached with which the gin is propelled. This shaft is two or three inches in diameter and when the gin is running the shaft revolves at the rate of sixty or more times a minute. The little children, in the neighborhood, had been in the habit of playing on the shaft when it was in motion.

On the day in question little Alice Busbee, a girl of ten or twelve years of age, niece of Mr. R. T. Ayers, and other children, went up to their "play horse," as they termed it. They clambered on the shaft and had been there some time when the clothes of little Alice became entangled with the shaft and she was soon being whirled over at the rate of sixty times a minute. The shaft was not far from the ground, so that with every revolution her head struck the ground. Before the engine could be stopped life was extinct. The body and head were frightfully bruised and mangled. Dr. Garret was called, but too late. This is a sad case, and has cast a gloom over the entire community.

Ingenious Rascality. National Bank Notes that have been "Narrowed."

There are a great number of National Bank notes in circulation which though genuine enough as far as they go, do not represent their face-value, because they have been "narrowed" by cutting strips, length wise, from some part of the notes. At the various banks numbers of them are met with every day, and refused as acknowledgments of their full value. The notes most commonly operated upon, are those of the denomination of $5. The mode of procedure is to cut a number of notes in such divisions as will insure ten "made-up" notes out of nine that have been cut. The cutting is performed with such nicety that the joining of the edges is almost imperceptible. These cut notes can be easily detected by the least observant person, for they are much narrower than those that are whole. The carelessness of trades-people, however, has encouraged the production of these notes, and nothing but a sharp examination of money received and the rejection of the kind of bills alluded to, will stop this business of tampering with the currency.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE ECLECTIC for April has an excellent portrait of Professor Owen, finely engraved on steel, and a very attractive table of contents selected from all the leading foreign periodicals.

Among the more striking papers are: "The Unpublished Letters of the Princess Charlotte;" "Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, the famous Pope Pius II;" "Instinct, with Original Observations on Young Animals;" "The Year of the Great Snow;" "The Great Fairs and Markets of Europe;" "Oliver Cromwell;" Thoughts upon Government," by Arthur Helps; "Sea Novels, Captain Marryatt;" "The Original Prophet," by a Visitor to Salt Lake City; "Autumn Days in Stockholm;" "Marriage in China;" and additional chapters of the striking story, "Too Soon," by the author of "Patty.'

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE HOAX.—The Rockbridge *Citizen* says: "The New York *Herald* telegraphs to know if the bridge is still burning. We refer him to Edmonds (the editor of the *Collegian*, who started the grand hoax.) The *Gazette* says:

"It would afford much pleasant reading to report the expressions of the parties 'sold' by the *Collegian*. Some ladies wept for the 'bridge.' Some citizens sighed in secret sorrow and slept a night in woful delusion. Several farmers declared they knew 'something was going wrong,' for they had smelt a strange smell for a day or two. A debating society in Collierstown was speechless with astonishment at the news. At the churches in the rural districts it required a couple of hymns and a personal invitation from the deacons to get the people to break off discussing the bridge and come in. Many regretted it was such a good ploughing season, as they were anxious to use a horse in seeing what was left of the 'bridge.' The sheriff turned some parties back, who had gone out to see for themselves."

[We regret, innocently, to have wasted so much space on our first page, on the Natural Bridge hoax, as it turns out to be.]

A BLASPHEMER FINED FIFTY DOLLARS.—In the criminal Court yesterday, John Lucas, residing in Comet street, indicted for uttering divers scandalous, profane, blasphemous, indecent and obscene expressions in Comet street, in gross and open violation of religion, decency and morality, was tried and convicted. Judge Gilmore said it was in proof that the accused was in the habit of using language of the most foul and obscene description in the public streets, and he should fine him $50 and costs. The party was committed.—*Baltimore Sun, 15th.*

Alfred G. Jones, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, is a native of Maine. The defalcation will amount to about thirty thousand dollars, and will not affect the capital of the bank. Mr. Jones was one of the most insinuating of carpetbaggers, but it took him two years to win the confidence of his employers, and realize the neat little sum above. He did it in such a manner, however, as to render his future residence out of the State a matter of necessity, which is, at least, some small relief.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The French indemnity to Germany, amounting to $200,000,000 is about to be paid. This transaction represents the most extraordinary financial transaction in history. When this last payment is completed, one thousand millions of dollars will have been paid by France in thirty-one months, an average of thirty-two millions per month, affording a striking commentary upon the wonderful resources of the French people.

Illinois has 102 counties and can say what not another State in the Union is able to regarding the facilities offered to her citizens. There is at least one railroad in every county except seven, and at the present time roads are projected which will penetrate these. Twenty-five years ago Illinois had hardly made a beginning, most of her "rapid transit" being made by canals and turnpikes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—In the case of David Scull against the Lexington Bank, for the recovery of $30,000 in Government bonds, stolen from a box deposited for safe keeping, when the bank was robbed in 1871, the jury this morning, after being out two days, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

A letter from George Washington to the Mayor of New York, was stolen from the city archives some time since, and sold at auction for $2,500. Mayor Hall then sued the purchaser and recovered it at a cost of $4,000 for legal expenses. The Common Council are now about to give it to the Historical Society.

BERLIN, March 22.—To-day is a holiday in Berlin, it being the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William. Flags are flying from public and private buildings, and the city will be illuminated to-night. The Emperor is seventy-six years old to-day.

The Congress which has just adjourned, appropriated $25,000,000 more than the previous Congress, for current expenses; and there is no end to the jobs still seeking Congressional favor.

Connecticut cider is made of carbonate of soda, brown sugar, citric acid, iron filings and water; and dealers therein point with pride to the analysis, and proclaim that there at least is a beverage free from intoxicating qualities.

Thomas J. Blackwell, dry goods merchant, of Elberton, Georgia, while enroute to New York, left a friend while the train was at Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, to go in the smoking car, and has not since been heard of. He had considerable money in his possession.

The fruit trees in the Western States have been seriously injured, and in many places totally destroyed by the extreme cold weather during the winter. In Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, comparatively few districts have escaped serious injury.

The United States fleet has left Rio Janerio on account of the yellow fever, where 70 cases are reported daily. The epidemic has extended to Bahia and Pernambuco where it was confined to the shipping. The cholera is very fatal at Para.

Judson Jarvis, clerk of arrests bureau, claims that he discovered strong proofs that George McDonald arrested, is either A. Warren himself, or one of his principal confederates in the late heavy forgeries on the Bank of England.

A very serious riot took place in Woolverhampton, England, between Englishmen and Irishmen on the 18th of March. Much blood was shed.

The Cuban General Rabalcaba, recently captured by the Spanish troops, was executed on the 5th at Puerto Principe.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The robbery of the Falls City Tobacco Bank reaches $300,000. The rewards aggregate $70,000.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 20.—The Post Office was robbed before 5 o'clock this morning. Over one thousand dollars worth of stamps were stolen.

The wife of Hon. Reverdy Johnson is dead, aged 70 years. She was the daughter of Gov. Bowie, of Maryland.

Lucien Beard, a noted Virginia horse thief, was recently captured in Pierce City, Mo., and brought to Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Mar. 25.—Wheat, $1 70 a 000 Corn 75 a 00; Oats 56 a 60; Flour, superfine 8 25 a 8 50.

STATE ITEMS.

THE CONTRAST.—We understand that James H. Harris, colored, elected by the Caldwell Board of Directors for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Supervisor of the Colored Department, is to receive a salary of $1,200 per annum. During the administration of the Holden Board this same man held the position at the salary above named, but when the Democratic Legislative Board came into power he was continued in office for a few months at a salary equal to about $400 per annum, and after a while his services were entirely dispensed with. Now here comes in a Republican Board who revives the office, and gives the same exhorbitant salary which their Republican predecessors did. The office is a useless one, and can very well be dispensed with, without the least detriment to the institution.—*News.*

The Asheville *Expositor* is informed that one day last week, while Dr. Chandler, U. S. Commissioner, was holding his court in Webster, Jackson county, one James Frizzle, whose trial for illicit distilling was going on, drew a pistol and fired four shots at the Commissioner, one ball going through the Commissioner's hat, one through the coat of a bystander, and two in the floor. Nobody was hurt. The man rushed out of the court-room and made his escape.

The stockholders of the Mount Airy Central Railroad Company met in Mt. Airy on the 14th inst. All the stock was represented save 14 shares. The Company was organized by the election of J. M. Brower, President, Isaac Armfield, Treasurer, and T. M. Brower, Secretary; Job Worth, J. F. Graves, Hugh Gwyn, W. A. Moore and R. S. Gilmer, Directors.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: From forty to fifty thousand barrels of rosin are obtained within an area of from forty to fifty miles around here, annually. The price has ranged, within the last four years, from $1 35 to $3 25 a barrel, for common strained; within the last year, from $2 to $3 a barrel. Finer rosins range as high as $6 or $7 a barrel. They are used for making soaps and in wines.

SALE OF BONDS.—On Friday last $39,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western N. C. Railroad Company were sold by the Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad at public auction, and brought 11 cents on the dollar. On Saturday 26,000 dollars of the same Bonds were sold at public auction in Charlotte and brought only five cents on the dollar. This don't look like the Legislature helped the credit of that Road much.—*Democrat.*

The Charlotte *Observer* says: A quantity of ore from the King's Mountain Gold Mine was assayed at the United States Branch Mint in this city yesterday. The gold brick weighed 71 ounces, and was valued at $1,131. It was forwarded last night by express to Philadelphia for coinage. The vein from which it was taken is yielding abundantly.

A "FIRE-WORSHIPPER" IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Charlotte *Observer* says there is an old gentleman in Mecklenburg county who has kept one fire burning in his house for the past twenty-five years. The fire was kindled on the night of his marriage, and has been kept burning winter and summer, ever since. He says it shall never be permitted to die out until he does.

The body of a little son of Mr. Daniel Futrell of Northamptan county has been found. The little boy told his brother, when left for a short time by his parents; that he was going off and would not be heard from again. A fresh grave was found near Mr. F's house last Friday and in it was the unfortunate boy. He had on the same clothes he wore when last seen.

A negro named Jno. Gulick has been arrested for the murder of Mr. Albert Faison of Northampton county. It is supposed that Mr. Faison was murdered while drawing whisky as his remains were found near where the barrels of whiskey were kept.

Edwin W. Fuller, the talented young merchant-poet of Louisburg, author of "The Angel in the Cloud," has in course of preparation a novel which will soon appear. The *News* says the scene is for the most part laid in North Carolina, and the time before and during the war.

SUICIDE.—We have heard of a rare case of suicide in Edgecombe. Miss Lawrence, living near Tarboro, received company on Sunday last and was in her usual flow of spirits. Soon after the company retired she went to her room and took laudanum, dying in a short while. No cause imagined.

Mr. W. Conner, a merchant of Charlotte, N. C. died in Baltimore last week, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 27 years. The father of the deceased was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from this State from the year 1821 to 1861.

The Charlotte Southern *Home* says: Rev. P. H. Dalton has accepted the General Agency to raise $100,000 for the permanent endowment of Davidson College. Reverends Mask and Rumple will labor in particular fields in the same cause.

John M. Coffin, Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed on the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, *vice* Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond county, resigned. Mr. Coffin has signified his acceptance of the position.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, our State geologist, has received an honorary commission to the Vienna Exhibition, under the action of Congress providing for seventeen scientific men to represent the United States.

We regret to announce the death of Alice, accomplished daughter of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, which occurred about 10 o'clock on Sunday night last at the residence of her mother in Hillsboro'.

The Thomasville College has been offered the State as a suitable building for conversion into a Hospital for the Insane of North Carolina, at a price of one-fifth the original cost.

At the recent term of the Wayne county Superior court, David B. Jones was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for arson. Appeal was taken.

The small pox is raging terribly in Edenton. A large and influential family has recently been decimated by it.

Gen. Wade Hampton will lecture in Wilmington shortly under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association.

The widow of Hon. Willie P. Mangum died on Sunday, at her residence on Flat river, Orange county.

Island Ford Cotton Factory, Catawba county was burned on Friday night.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX.—On Thursday last the sun crossed the equator, equalizing the days and nights for several successive days. This event is usually accompanied with storms, the severity of which we in the interior know little of. High winds often prevail, followed by soft pleasant breezes and charming sunlit days, which make existence seem a luxury, and every body is disposed to sun himself and become habitually lazy. Often a series of rainy days set in, making it somewhat dreary, but as they prepare all nature for a general bedding and blossoming, are always welcome. These storms generally occur between the 15th and 27th of March.

"Why the heavens should be constrained to weep, and the winds chant requiem music, because Old Sol crosses an imaginable line, is a meteorological wonder to the inhabitants of this mundane sphere."

IMPROVEMENTS in Salem are still the order of the day. Mr. Turner, who recently purchased the Samuel Shultz property, is pushing forward the improvements of the building, by giving it a fresh coat of paint, inside and out, and making other necessary repairs.

Several other buildings, on Main Street, will be brushed up during the spring and summer.

The two new cottages on West street, are neatly painted and occupied. New pavements are being laid down, and the march of improvement is going forward at a healthy pace. As soon as West street is extended through some open commons on the West of town, there will be fine building lots in market. We hope the enterprise of opening new roads will not be delayed too long, as it should be the object of our tradesmen to open new roads, tapping some of the best grain growing regions in this section of the country, reaching into Davidson, Yadkin and Davie. Let us hold out every inducement to our country friends to come and trade with our merchants and mechanics.

MESSRS. FRANKLIN & BLUM'S Sciopticon Exhibition on Friday night last, in Elm Street school-house, was entertaining and instructive. The views were neatly gotten up, and in themselves an excellent Temperance Lecture. The Lecture might be considerably improved in matter as well as delivery. It has point enough through the illustrations, but it needs *vim* to make it a success.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the old and popular firm of Armstrong, Cator, & Co., in Baltimore, is still offering great inducements in their line. We can recommend this establishment to all desiring anything in the line of Millinery Goods generally. Their stock of Straw Goods, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c., is unsurpassed.

LECTURE.—We are glad to learn that the young gentlemen composing the "Salem Literary Society" have been so fortunate as to secure the services of the Hon. Kemp P. Battle as lecturer for the evening of April 3d, prox.

Mr. Battle is well known throughout our State, as a gentleman of learning and culture, "sans peur, sans reproche."

We hope the citizens of our sister towns will give Mr. B. a full house—thereby paying deserved honor to a most excellent man, and at the same time aiding the excellent Society for whose benefit he comes to us.

The subject, the hour and the place will be announced hereafter.

Mr. E. T. Clemmons has withdrawn his coaches from the High Point road. He intends to stock a new road from Greenville, S. C., to Asheville, N. C. Mr. Clemmons is delighted with the climate of Buncombe, and indeed of the whole region West of the Blue Ridge. It is certainly a desirable section and bound to flourish whenever its resources are fullly developed.

THE LENTEN SERVICES in the Moravian church are becoming more and more solemn and interesting as the season advances. On last Sunday night, the services were highly appropriate, as a *Liturgy*, especially prepared for the occasion, was used. The chants were well rendered, and the singing unusually full and harmonious.

Mr. John M. Wimmer will continue to run his line of wagons, and has put on an accommodation back line, between this place and High Point.

The Mails have been irregular for some time past. On Sunday morning last their was little or no mail. Complaints are frequent at High Point as well as this place. Cannot this be remedied.

RAILROAD FARE.—From Kernersville to Greensboro the Railroad fare is 80 cents for first-class, and 65 cents for second-class.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—We have been requested to state that the first quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church for Winston, will be held in Winston on the 28th and 30th insts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & Co. — Millinery Goods, Baltimore, Md.

DR. T. F. KEEHLN.—Lot for sale.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Magnolia Balm.

Mr. Chas. W. Vogler is fitting up the storeroom lately occupied as a tin ware establishment, corner of Main and Shallowford streets. He intends to carry on the Grocery business. Success to him.

FOR THE PRESS.

OUR NEXT MAYOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The town of Salem deserves the commendations it receives from all quarters, for the honesty, sobriety and industry of its people, but who has ever heard these same good people commended for *enterprise?* Those amongst us who represent the *progressive* spirit of the age are like angels visits "few and far between." The citizens of most other towns situated upon railroads, and especially at railroad termini, are expending their utmost energies in opening up new avenues of trade, repairing streets, building more and better houses, and in many ways promoting the general prosperity. Our sister town of Winston is a case in point, having performed wonders within the past twelve months. Shall Salem with its large capital, its economy and thrift,—its educated merchants and skillful mechanics, continue to be a laggard in this race for improvement?

We think the answer should be that the goodly heritage left to us by our fathers, shall not remain like the unfaithful servant's talent, *buried*, but that we shall henceforward use our best efforts for its improvement and development until it rivals in business enterprise and prosperity any of the inland towns of North Carolina. There are certain old and highly respectable citizens who are "content to do well, without doing better;" and who point to the record of Salem as being nearly perfect, but we believe that the large majority of our young and middle-aged men are anxiously wishing for more life, enthusiasm, extension—in a word, more go-a-head-ativeness. If Salem has been perfect, it is the perfection of the icicle, no more; and while development may bring some evils, yet it is far better "to be a diamond with a flaw, than a pebble without one."

If we are correct in believing that a large majority of our citizens desire a change, then the first step is to elect town officers in May next who will facilitate the incoming of a new order. Especially do we need a Mayor who will not only carefully and wisely perform his ministerial duties, but who will also instil fresh energy, give direction to new enterprises, invite immigration, and show the world the advantages of our town as a business point, as a place for the education of the young of both sexes, and as a *home* for all.

This is a difficult role to play, but we are fortunate in having the very man for the place,—a young man with an old man's head upon his shoulders. We allude to JOHN W. FRIES. This gentleman's hands are already full of business, but we believe that if asked, he would sacrifice to some extent his private interests, and would cheerfully perform all the duties with which a majority desire to clothe the office of Mayor. Mr. F. is "honest, faithful and capable," and it is sufficient commendation in this community, to declare that he is worthy to wear the mantle of his father.

In what we have said nothing is further from our intention than to cast a slur upon our present worthy and respected Mayor; on the contrary this is written with the understanding that he does not desire a re-election. Nor is this communication for personal benefit. We have no "axe to grind;" but believing that Mr. Fries will make a most excellent Mayor and will confer benefits upon his native town, in which he feels a just and laudable pride, we write simply.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Yadkin Items.

R. C. Poindexter, Esq., of East Bend, whose house was burnt some time since, has his new handsome residence nearly completed.

East Bend Academy is doing well, and the number of students, notwithstanding the busy season on the farms, is encouraging.

There are three licensed *dram shops* in the little village of Yadkinville.

It hailed at East Bend on Thursday, for a short time rapidly.

The following scrap, cut from an old newspaper, and pasted up for some forty years in the former shoeshop of Mr. Samuel Shultz, was handed to us a few days since, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. The dates of the principal battles of the Revolution of '76 are probably well known to our readers, but the weight of several of the leading Generals and Officers of the war, are not generally known, and makes therefore an interesting item. Here it is:

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

The following table may be useful for occasional reference:

Battle of Concord, April 20th,	1775
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15th,	1775
Battle of Old Hampton, Va., where we took 5 decked vessels, some time in November,	1775
Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va., December 18,	1775
Battle of Fort Washington, 17th November,	1776
Battle of Fort Lee, 19th November,	1776
Battle of Trenton, when Gen. Washington and his Army took one thousand Hessians, &c., 26th December,	1776
Battle of Princeton, 2d January,	1777
Battle of Brandywine, 11th September,	1777
Battle of Germantown, 4th October,	1777
Burgoyne's Army taken near Saratoga, 17th October,	1777
Battle of the Red Banks, October 22d,	1777
Battle of Monmouth, June 28th,	1778
Battle of Stony Point, 10th July,	1779
Battle of Long Island, 27th August,	1779
Cornwallis and his Army taken at York Town, Va., October 12th,	1781
Battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7,	1780
Battle of Guilford, N. C, 16th March,	1781

The above is a true statement of the principal battles fought in the Revolutionary War.

Weight of Revolutionary Officers weighed at West Point, August 19th, 1788:

Gen. Washington,	209 lbs.
Gen. Lincoln,	224 "
Gen. Knox,	280 "
Gen. Huntingdon,	132 "
Gen. Greaton,	168 "
Col. Swift,	219 "
Col. Michel Jackson,	252 "
Col. Henry Jackson,	238 "
Lt. Col. Huntington,	232 "
Lt. Col. Cobb,	182 "
Lt. Col. Humphreys,	221 "

The average weight is 214 lbs.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on the 20th inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. T. L. VAUGHN to Miss ELIZA STEDMAN.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by Rev. M. Baldwin, Dr. J. W. P. BAKER, of Yadkin, to Miss MARY A. SCALES, of Forsyth.

DIED,

On the 12th inst., at Knob Noster, Mo., KATE E., wife of T. J. Vest, of congestion.

LOT FOR SALE,

ON ELM STREET, adjoining the Free School House lot. Enquire of

March 27, 1873.-13-1m. DR. T. F. KEEHLN.

Markets.

Petersburg, Mar. 25.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 25 Wheat, red $1 90 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00 [illegible] Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy, $2 00.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

To the Suffering.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other remedies had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it. Address

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY
New York City

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	75	a 00	Salt Liverpool	2	30
Wheat,	1 70	a 1.75	" American,	2	25
Meal,	2	a 2½	Candles ada.	20 a	25
Chop,	1¾	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	1.00 a	1·25
Bacon,	12	a 15	" Kerosene,	50 a	60
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	13	
Lard,	11	a 12	" " B.	12	
Eggs,	10	a 00	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60	
Molasses,	28	a 40	Iron,	6 a	8
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Nails,	7 a	8
" Mount.	15	a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry	15
Butter,	20	a 00	Tallow,	10 a	12
Peas,	75	a 80	Beeswax,	28 a	30
Apples, green,	75	a 1.00	Clover Seed,		
" dried,	3	a 6	Home grown;	8.50 a	9.00
Potatoes, sw.	50	a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
" irish,	75	a 00	Brick,	6.00 a	10.00
Coffee,	25	a 30	Shingles,		
Sugar,	11	a 15	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a	5.25
" crushed	16	a 18	Hay, per cwt.	50 a	60
Rags,	3	a 4			

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Common to good, none coming in.	
LUGS—Common,	4 25 to 5 00
" Medium,	4 75 to 5 25
LEAF—Common,	6 75 to 7 00
" Medium,	6 50 to 9 00
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	5 50 to 7 00
" " Fancy,	8 00 to 12 50
WRAPPERS—Common.	8 75 to 10 50
" Good to Fine,	11 50 to 17 00
" Fancy,	22 00 to 35 00

Receipts light. Market dull, and dropping with a downward tendency.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. March 18, 1873.

LUGS—Very Common,	$5 00 to 5 50
" Good,	6 00 to 7 50
" Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	15 00 to 25 00
LEAF—Common Red,	6 50 to 7 50
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 25 00
" Good Bright,	30 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	50 00 to 70 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Mar. 25.—Cotton, 19 a 19¼; Flour, $6 00 to $8 00; Corn, 63 a 65 Wheat, 1 65 a 1 66; Gold, 00 a 115¼; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Mar. 24.—Cotton 19 a 20 Flour 5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 60a $1 80; Corn white, a 58 00, yellow, a 63; Oats, 47 a 48; Bacon, 6½ a 8½; Whisky, 91½ a 00; Lard 8a 8½

Charlotte. Mar. 24.—Bacon 9½ a 10 Flour, 4 30 a 4 40; Corn, 0 65 a0 70; Oats, 50 a 55 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 a 1 20 Peas, 00 a 1 25; Lard, 10 a 12.

Fayetteville, Mar. 21.—Bacon 12 to 18 Flour, $6½ a $8 Corn 95 a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 55 a $2 00

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.

ALSO

White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES, BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CRAPES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, &c.
STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.

March 27, 1873.-13-3t.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS *are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will forward a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
CURE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 84 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency;* Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all others besides fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation,* on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs dail at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Richmond & Danville Railroad,

(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily, (except Sundays,) on N. W. N. C. R. R., between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A. M.
Friendship,	9.35 A. M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.30 A. M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P. M.
Intersection,	3.54 P. M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P. M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P. M.	

FOR SALE!

TWO **GOOD BUILDING LOTS** in the **town of Salem,** next to the residence of John W. Fries, Esq. Apply to R. GRAY. Winston, N. C., March 20, 1873. 12-3t.

ALMANACS.—A few more Salem Almanacs for the retail trade, at the BOOKSTORE.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

The Advance Mower!

Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the North Carolina State Fair, 1872.

THE ADVANCE is no new and untried machine, but one that is well and favorably known in many parts of North Carolina, and where best known is most esteemed.

In these days of cheap and imperfect machines, it is of the greatest importance, that all in want of a REALLY GOOD MACHINE, should know where to find it, and to all such we do not hesitate to recommend "THE ADVANCE".

Because it is LIGHT, SIMPLE, COMPACT and EASILY MANAGED. It works well on SMOOTH or STUMPY LAND and is not liable to get out of order. Has a substantial iron frame which cannot become loose and rickety. The gearing is strong and durable. It is a forward cut machine, the cutter-bar being in front of the wheels. By the different lever arrangements, either end of the cutter-bar may be raised independently of the other, or both ends may be raised at the same time; or the bar may be folded and the team driven through gates or bars, or along the road, without the driver leaving his seat. The gearing is all completely enclosed in a cast iron case so as to exclude all grit, dirt, &c.

There were more of the ADVANCE MOWERS AND REAPERS sold in North Carolina during last summer, than all others put together.

Call and see "THE ADVANCE" or send for illustrated circular containing full particulars, before purchasing elsewhere, to

C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.,
State Agent for North Carolina for the Advance Mower and Reaper.
Also dealer in all kinds of labor-saving machinery.
March 20, 1873.-12-

HOME SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical low-priced Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, $37 00 with table.
" $25 00 without table.

C. A. HEGE, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C.

N. B. I also have the Improved Underfeed Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, $15 00.

March 20, 2873.-12

THE FINEST TABLE CORN FOR THE SOUTH.

LARGE YORK SWEET CORN.—An improved variety, of *very large size, rich sugary flavor,* and *exceedingly productive. Packet (by mail)* 25 *cents.*

Also a general assortment of select Garden and Flower Seeds—$1, $2, $3, $4, and $5 collections, of the choicest varieties mailed to any address on receipt of remittance.

Refer (by permission) to Hon. J. S. Black, Washington, D. C., Weiser, Son & Carl, Bankers, York, Pa.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
March 20, 1873.-12-1t.

R. G. & W. L. CALLUM,

WINSTON, N. C.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, &c.

All kinds of Analine Dyes for sale.

Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared, at all hours, day or night.

We solicit the patronage of the public generally, and will endeavor always to please.

Physician's orders promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1873. 12-3m.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Room Boxes at BLUM'S.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ **Something NEW is added every week.** ☜

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Pro's

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N.C.,

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, **NEAREST THE DEPOT** and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 6. LASH & HAIRSTON.

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice [illegible] size of bottle, &c.

Prime Clover, Orchard, Timothy and other Grass Seeds, at H. D. LOTT'S.

Fresh Garden Seeds PEERLESS AND EARLY ROSE POTATOES, H. D. LOTT'S.

W. T. VOGLER,

DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND **FANCY ARTICLES,**
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store,
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

☞ All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES, Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.

I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**

Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

10,000 at POUNDS FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE WOMMACK'S.

25 at DOZEN BROOMS for sale WOMMACK'S

25 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, both home and northern growth, at WOMMACKS.

300 at BUSHELS SPRING OATS, WOMMACK'S.

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HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LOTS

in the town of Lexington,
Davidson County, N. C.

IN obedience of an order of the Board of County Commissioners made on the first Monday in March instant, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday of our next Superior Court, it being the 29th day of April, 1873. The following described lots, situated in the town of Lexington, near the Court-house, belonging to the County, to wit: Three lots North-east of the Court-house, to be sold separately. The said lots adjacent to the lots of H. Adams and R. A. King. Three other lots opposite the residence of Gen. J. M. Leach and the store-house of Earnheart and Nooe.—Also four lots opposite the Court-house, adjoining the lot of C. F. Lowe, known as the public well lots. All the above named lots are from twenty to fifty yards of the Court-house.

DAVID W. PICKETT, Commissioner.
BLACKMER & McCORKLE and J. T. BROWN, } Attorneys for Commissioners.
March 5th, 1873. 11-4ds.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OIL and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

Mental Photograph Albums, At the BOOK STORE.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

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Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 69 Park Place, New York.

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New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

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General Merchandise,
HAVE NOW IN STORE IN
SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.
An unusually large and varied stock of
Dry Goods,
Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

Poetry.

Small Things.

A traveller through a dusty road
  Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up,
  And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
  To breathe its early vows;
And age was pleased at heat of noon,
  To bask beneath its boughs;
The dormouse loved its dangling twig,
  The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place,
  A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
  Amid the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scooped a well
  Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in and hung with care
  A ladle on the brink—
He judged not of the deed he did,
  But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
  By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues
  And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought,
  'Twas old and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
  But strong, in being true;
It shone upon a genial mind,
  And, lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
  A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issues great,
  A watch-fire on a hill;
It sheds its radiance far adown,
  And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man amid a crowd
  That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
  Unstudied from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
  A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
  It raised a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
  O thought at radom cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
  But mighty at the last.

Humorous.

Grumbling Extraordinary.

Some time ago there lived in Edinburg a well-known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusitg scens of senseless irritability which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning, Sandy rose bent on a quarrel. The haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening and breakfast passed without the looked-for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy," said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Roast or boiled," asked the wife.

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife, you'd have known before this what I liked." Sandy growled out and slammed the door behind him, left the house. It was in the spring, and a friend who was present heard the wife say:

"Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner time came and Sandy and his friend came down to dinner. The fish was eaten in silence, and on raising the cover of the dish before him in a towering passion he called out:

"Boiled chicken, I hate it Madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat a roast chicken," roared Sandy, "you know how it should have been cooked."

At that instant a broiled chicken with mushrooms was placed on the table.

"Without green peas, roared the grumbler."

"Here they are, my dear," said Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money that way."

"They were a present," said his wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair, and rushing from the room, amid a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted."

"How dare you receive a present without my leave."

A Danbury boy who reads the papers went to his father with a rope in his hand and told that worthy that if he did not give him fifty cents to buy a two-blade jack-knife, he would forthwith hang himself. It was the place of the old man to say: "Heaven forgive you, my son, for the awful thought—here's the fifty cents." He didn't say it, however. He merely twined his fingers in the young man's tresses and bumped his head against the door jam until the suicide thought it was 4th of July night.

Benjamin Franklin has left on record that "Time is an herb that cures all diseases." Old Mrs. Podd says that Franklin didn't know much about herbs, and "was not a good speller, if he was a printer. She has plenty of the herb," she says, "and T-h-y-m-e is the correct way to spell it—but she doesn't believe it will cure all diseases."

A little story is told by one of the comic pictures in the current Harper's Bazar, which will be appreciated by all housekeepers. A rag-picker searching a barrel of refuse, finds a silver fork, and holding it admiringly before his eyes, exclaims in rapture: "Oh! thim servants! What a blessing!"

That nervous youth in Louisville, who recently by mistake, slipped a nickel five cent piece into the parson's hand, instead of a five dollar gold piece, which he had ready in another pocket, after three weeks of wedded bliss, thinks he paid pretty dearly for his fun after all, and regrets that the nickel was not a susponder button.

"What is the principal business carried on in this place?" asked a traveler of a person in a village. "The manufacture of ready-made clothing," was the reply. "You are a queer set, to spend your time in manufacture of what is already made."

"Mama," said a little three year old, whose nose had been "put out of joint" by the recent arrival of a baby brother, "mama, if the baby should die, would it go to heaven?" "Certainly my child," replied the parent. "Then I think heaven is the best place for him," was the affectionate sister's conclusion.

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 17, 1871, the trustees now announce the **Third Grand Concert** for the benefit of the **Public Library of Kentucky,** to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8th, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent th t can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and **Ten Thousand Cash Gifts,** aggregating a vast total of **Half a Million Dollars** currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift			$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift			50,000
One Grand Cash Gift			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift			20,000
One Grand Cash Gift			10,000
One Grand Cash Gift			5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10	"	90,000
Total, $10,000 Gifts all Cash			$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.

WHOLE TICKETS, $10,00; HALVES, $5,00; and Quarters, $2,50. ELEVEN WHOLE TICKETS FOR $100. NO DISCOUNT ON LESS THAN $100 ORDERS.

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to **Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette,** late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed. R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

As the time for the Concert is near at hand (April 8th) parties wanting tickets should send in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
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The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Gnide.

The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes,** Designs for **Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.——One Hundred and Fifty Pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.**——The First Edition of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND just printed in English and German.

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FRENCH OLEOGRAPH,

called "LITTLE RUNAWAY AND HER PETS." (*Oleographs* are the choicest class of French Art-printing in Oils—*the perfection of chromo.*) We also give the superb $10 pair of Genuine French Oil Chromos, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," subjects LIFE-SIZE—charming *fac similes* of Original Oil Painting. This paper has the *largest circulation in the world.* It will this year be made better than ever. Serial tales by world-famous authors, L. M. ALCOTT, EDWARD EGGLESTON, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, etc. New and brilliant contributors. *Illustrated Holiday Number* and back numbers of Miss Alcott's story FREE. *The largest commissions paid!* One Agent made $900 in 3 months; another $537 in 35 days; another $94.40 in one week; one $37,60 in one day, and many others from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. *This year* our offers are even more profitable. THE SUBSCRIBER GETS THE PICTURE PREMIUM WHEN HE PAYS THE AGENT.

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Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. To get good territory, *exclusively* assigned, send *early* for circulars and terms. J. B. FORD & CO., New York; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, California.

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A magnificent 14x18 inch Engraving. The family and friends are grouped sorrowfully around the old hero's death-bed. The scene is so touchingly beautiful, the sentiment of the picture is so sweet, and the Characters so life-like that everybody admires it. It is truly a gem of art, one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF
WINDOW SASHES,
Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Slate and Marble Mantels, and all kinds of Building materials. Ample Stock, and facilities unlimited.
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WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE. $60 a week guaranteed, Respectable Employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp. M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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HORRIBLE.

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

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For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BINO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00. 10-4w

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ABOUT IT!

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A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every depart men In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling," It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

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A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this
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May 19, 1871.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Rx

We are enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to invalids and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to fix upon this disease. Hence it is even more valuable for a preventive than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For *Liver Complaints,* arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints,* arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup,* it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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For *Liver Complaints,* arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

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HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead n bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

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